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GOVERNMENT DISSOLVES 3 MINISTRIES ON SUNDAY

Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Munitions and Agriculture And Commerce Affected

The three ministries of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, of Munitions and of Agriculture, and Commerce were dissolved under date of August 26 upon approval by the Privy Council on Saturday. The work of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs was absorbed by the Foreign Office and the ministries of Commerce and Industry and of Agriculture and Forestry revived to take over parts of the work formerly under the Munitions Ministry.

Indications were that Chikuhei Nakajima, Munitions Minister, would be appointed the new Minister of Commerce and Industry, and Kotaro Sengoku, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, the new Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. Investiture ceremonies were expected to be held in the Imperial Palace on Sunday.

The step in the reforming of the administrative structure accompanying the termination of the war is the beginning of the changeover from a wartime to a peacetime footing and further dissolutions and reorganizations are expected to follow. With the work in the future being far more difficult than the work during the war, an earnest spirit of construction on the part of the authorities is being desired.

Cabinet Decides on Reforms

At an extraordinary Cabinet meeting held on Saturday at 4 p.m. at the Prime Minister's official residence, the Cabinet reached decisions on the first reform of the administrative structure. Decisions were reached on the system for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, on the reform of the system of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and on the reform of the system of the Foreign Office. All Cabinet members headed by H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni were present at the meeting which closed sometime after 7 p.m.

Liaison Office Established

The General Liaison Office for the Disposal of Matters Pertaining to the Termination of the War was established on Saturday after approval by the Cabinet at an extraordinary meeting on the same day and the granting of Imperial Sanction. The new office will be an outer bureau of the Foreign Office and will handle all business pertaining to external matters. It will be composed of four departments and 15 sections. Three regional departments are expected to be established later, with the one planned at present to be in the vicinity of Kagoshima.

The new organ will be the sole Government body to make contact and negotiate with the Allied high command and will operate in dealing with the stipulations of the Potsdam Declaration and in conveying to the Japanese offices the requirements of the Allied forces. Its mission is held to be great, since much will depend upon harmonious relations between the Allies and new Japan.

OLYMPIC GAMES FOR 1948

London Parley Decides Venue Will Be Fixed by Vote

The Olympic Games will be held in 1948 and a vote will be taken by mail to decide the venue, the Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee represented by Sweden, Britain and the United States decided during the meeting being held in London, says a Domei dispatch from Lisbon quoting a London cable dated August 24.

The statement issued after the meeting said that invitations to hold the games were received from Lausanne, London, Los Angeles, Minneapolis and Baltimore. Informal invitations were also received from several other cities. For the winter games an invitation was received from the city of St. Moritz, the statement said.

Invitation to the games will be sent to all countries having national olympic associations, the statement added.

Viet Nam Cabinet Resigns

The Cabinet of Viet Nam, headed by Prime Minister Tran Trong Kin, has resigned en bloc to pave the way for the appearance of a more powerful cabinet. King Bac-Dai ordered the Revolutionary Party, a left wing organization, to form a new cabinet, a Domei dispatch from Saigon reported on August 25.

Atmosphere Delicate As Chiang Espouses Indo-China Freedom

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek declared on Saturday that friendly assistance should be given to Thailand and French Indo-China for the attainment of their independence, a Chungking dispatch relayed from Lisbon by Domei said. With the provisional Government of France reacting greatly to the occupation of the northern half of French Indo-China by the Chinese forces and the southern half by the Allied forces under the Southeastern Asia command, the support by Generalissimo Chiang of French Indo-Chinese independence has created a delicate atmosphere, it was said.

GOVERNMENT TO ABOLISH MILITARY EDUCATION SOON

More Stress to Be Laid on Cultural and Scientific Study in the Future

The Wartime Education Ordinance and various other measures and regulations relating to military education of students are to be abolished soon and the Education Ministry will set out on the performance of its new mission in the field of cultural and scientific education.

In accordance with the Wartime Education Ordinance, the students corps were organized and were mobilized to work in factories and on the farm. Already the students who were hitherto engaged in industrial production have been demobilized while others working in the fields of transportation and agricultural productions are still continuing their services. However, the latter will eventually be demobilized sooner or later. The Wartime Education Ordinance will, therefore, be abolished and the students demobilized.

Military education for students will also be discontinued and all regulations in connection with military education are to be abolished. Prior to the abolition of military education, the name of Students Mobilization Bureau will be changed and its organization also be changed.

Air Arms Board Disbands

Having outlived its usefulness with the termination of the war, the Air Arms Board of the Munitions Ministry, which was established in 1943, has been dissolved. Lieutenant General Saburo Endo, its Director-General, on August 23 issued a statement regarding the dissolution in which he said in part as follows:

"The monthly output of airplanes during the early stages of the War of Greater East Asia was only about 500, both army and navy planes combined, but in June last year it showed promise of exceeding 3,000 In spite of the severe damage to the productive capacity by air raids after July this year, the production still maintained the 1,000 mark."

The Airplane Industry Association, which was established in January last year by all airplane manufacturing companies, has also been dissolved.

Volunteer Corps Dropped

The Government, following the termination of the war, finally decided to dissolve the National Volunteer Corps.

A bill relating to the dissolution of the Corps was referred to the Cabinet meeting on August 21. Home Minister Iwao Yamazaki explained the content of the bill and it was unanimously approved by the Cabinet.

A statement by Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni concerning the dissolution of the Corps was issued by the Board of Information on August 22.

8,000 Poles Massacred

A temporary cemetery in which were buried the remains of some 8,000 Polish women and children who had been killed by German machine-guns was found in the suburb of Krakew, a Warsaw broadcast on August 21 announced, according to a London dispatch as relayed by Domei from Lisbon on August 21. The person who ordered the execution was Hans Frank, former German Resident-General in Poland who is scheduled to be tried in the war criminal court in Krakow in the near future.

Australian War Cost High

Prime Minister J. B. Chifley of Australia announced on August 23 that Australia's war expenditures for the present war was from $5,200,000,000 to $5,600,000,000, according to a Canberra dispatch reaching Domei through Lisbon on August 24.

U.S. AND BRITAIN DIFFER ON FUTURE OF HONGKONG

Believed Issue Will Be Discussed At Big 5 Foreign Secretaries' Meeting

The apparent discrepancy between the British attitude on Hongkong as defined by Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin in his speech before the Commons on Monday and the statement by U.S. State Secretary James Byrnes in Washington has led to the belief that the subject is due for discussion at the coming meeting of the Foreign Secretaries of the "Big Five," a Reuters correspondent reported on Friday according to a Domei report from Lisbon.

Meanwhile, the Manchester Guardian in its editorial on Friday pointed out "American liberals—and not only liberals—are said to be distressed because Ernest Bevin did not promise to hand over Hongkong" and declared, "in a world as it is today, it would be folly for this country to abandon the territories and bases which are essential as part of our strength and influence."

The paper stressed that Britain's possessions must be retained and pointed out that "our retention of bases such as Hongkong and Singapore can be justified for security as much or as little as can the Americans demand Saipan and Okinawa or the Russians wish for Port Arthur." It added, "However it is hoped that one day all these places will become bases for the United Nations."

Wedemeyer Backs China

Lieutenant General Albert Wedemeyer, Commander of the American forces in China, made the following statement at Chungking in regard to the Hongkong question, according to a Chungking dispatch received in Nanking.

"Since the outbreak of the war Hongkong has been regarded as within the war area of China. It is but natural that the Chinese army should try to accept the surrender of Japan in Hongkong. The surrender of the Japanese force in Hongkong to the Chinese force will not affect the status of the island in the future."

YENAN WILL SEND CHOU TO CONFER WITH CHIANG

China Reds Want Formation of Unified Gov't. Embracing All Political Parties

General Chiang Kai-shek's invitation to Mao Tse-tung, Chief of the Central Political Bureau of Yenan and Communist leader, to send a representative to Chungking to discuss measures for the adjustment of mutual relations has been accepted by the Yenan regime, according to a Yenan broadcast of August 23, and Chou En-lai, Vice-Chief of the Central Political Bureau of Yenan will be dispatched to Chungking to confer on problems dealing with the unification of China, says a Domei report from Lisbon on August 24.

However, the Chinese Communists are insisting that the Chinese Red Army should make direct negotiations with the Japanese Army in taking over the peace zones in their area of contact with the Japanese and also that a unified, cooperative government encompassing all the political parties in the country should be set up. From these two points, the coming conference between Chiang and Chou is regarded with grave interest as to what compromise will be reached.

Sees Big Crisis

Hanson Baldwin, noted military commentator of the New York Times, declared on August 24 that the present crisis between the Chinese Government in Chungking and the Chinese Communists in Yenan is now the most pressing trouble in the Far East, according to a New York dispatch of the same date received in Lisbon.

He said that if possible joint political action will be taken by the United States, Great Britain and Russia to prevent a civil war in China. Meanwhile, Washington authorities believe that a joint Three Power declaration to Yenan and perhaps to Chungking would be the most desirable way to avoid civil war.

Urges Free Institutions

General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Invasion Forces in Europe, declared on August 24 that the German people must be encouraged to build free institutions suitable to their needs, according to a Berlin report of the same date received in Lisbon.

Imperial Rescript on Armed Demobilization Exhorts All to Engage in Reconstruction

Summoning War Minister General Sadamu Shimomura and Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai to the Imperial Palace, His Majesty the Emperor, on Saturday, was pleased to grant an Imperial Rescript to the officers and men of the Imperial Army and Navy.

The Imperial Rescript follows:

"To Our loyal officers and men on the occasion of the demobilization of the Imperial Army and Navy.

"In accordance with the trend of the times We wish to lay aside arms and to abolish armaments. It is with heart-rending grief that We think of Our Ancestral Precepts and the loyalty so long offered by Our officers and men. We extend Our sympathy to the many officers and men who have fallen in fighting or died of sickness.

"In abolishing armaments, We wish that the demobilization be materialized in a prompt and orderly manner so as to crown the Imperial Forces with perfection. You, Our officers and men, in obedience to Our wish, take up civil occupation, endure hardships and the thorns that strew your road thereby endeavoring for postwar reconstruction."

SHIMADA EXHORTS NATION TO PUSH RECONSTRUCTION

Read Imperial Rescript Twice Daily to Cure Bitter Feeling of Defeat

The Imperial Rescript terminating the War of Greater East Asia has led to a new situation according to which the Japanese people must read the Imperial Rescript in the morning and in the evening and press on energetically with the great work of constructing a new Japan, says Toshio Shimada, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"I have been defeated in general elections three times, so I know what being defeated is like. The thing for the vanquished to do is to make plans to retrieve the defeat. In wars as in elections victory depends upon chance.

"Now that the Imperial Rescript has been issued, terminating the war, we, like men, must accept the new situation and concentrate all our energies on the construction of a new Japan. I recall the advice tendered by Sogen, famous priest of the Zen sect of Buddhism, to Hojo Tokimune at the time of the Mongolian invasion. He said that all Tokimune had to do was to press and press forward.

"If we are at war we have to be fully engaged with the prosecution of the war, and give no thought to other matters. Now, the war is at an end. The thing we Japanese have to do under the circumstances is clear. We should observe faithfully the Imperial Rescript that ended the war, and, like men, we should press on with the great task which is before us of constructing a new Japan.

"When people are at war they heap abuses on each other. This is quite natural. But once they have laid down their arms, it is equally in the nature of things that they should deal with each other in the manner in which they did before they came to blows. The victors should put themselves in the position of the vanquished, and the vanquished in the position of the victors.

"Now we are defeated. The very thing we have to do is to get over the feeling of bitterness against our former enemy, and to concentrate on reconstructing our State. I hope I shall be helping the people to solve the problem of what attitude they should adopt toward their former opponents by giving an account of the manner in which politicians comfort themselves when the controversy which divided them is over.

"All manners of abusive language are used by them during the controversy. But the moment the dispute is over they deal with one another as though they had not been in dispute, and it not infrequently happens that a member of the House of Representatives who called his opponent the most vile names during the height of a dispute, pats him on the shoulder once they are outside the Chamber and is seen engaged in friendly conversation with him.

"I read in the morning papers recently about the Rt. Rev. P. J. Byrne, one of the few American nationals who remained in Japan during the war. He was subjected to privations during the war, but the moment the war was terminated by the Imperial Rescript he reverted to his old way of looking at things from a broad point of view and gave expression to candid opinions based on enlightened views. I hope that the people will take account of his attitude in the determination of what attitude they should adopt toward their former enemies.

"I quite understand the position of the people at the moment. Certain feelings torment them, but they can get rid of such feelings by reading the Imperial Rescript which terminated the war, in the morning and in the evening. I am absolutely certain that as they continue the practice of reading the Imperial Rescript they will find the tormenting feelings dissolving within them and will attain that clarity of mind which is essential to the construction of a new Japan.

"In the Imperial Rescript is set forth with the utmost clearness the way which the people should follow in the situation which has developed. We were immersed in the war under the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain. If the people are immersed in the performance of their functions under conditions which have arisen out of the Imperial Rescript ending the war, I have no doubt that it will not be so hard a thing as generally imagined to construct a new Japan.

"Let us try to gain encouragement from the way in which the sufferers from the war disaster are retrieving their fortunes. They lost their houses. They lost their property and goods. They lost their relatives. In short, they are under the worst circumstances conceivable. Yet they refuse to be discouraged. They are building themselves houses with old materials. And they are at work growing vegetables on war-ravaged land. There are signs of a new Japan in the endeavor which is being made by the suffers from the war-disaster to improve their position.

"There is the problem of the attitude of the people toward the soldiers who have been discharged before their time. Their attitude should be one of gratitude. They should welcome them with all the enthusiasm they are capable of and extend a helping hand to them in case of need. It is necessary for the people to be getting busy preparing for tackling the questions of the treatment of discharged soldiers, families of heroes killed in action, and wounded soldiers, all of which are important in relation to the problem of unemployment.

"Soldiers discharged before their time are able to return to the work they left in order to join the colors. The people are under obligation to show special consideration to soldiers in active service when they are discharged. During the war the officers and men at the front managed to bear the burdens of all the people. It is now the turn of the people to repay them by bearing the burdens of the discharged soldiers, relatives of the war dead, and wounded soldiers. It will not do merely to show sympathy toward them. They must do more than sympathize. They are duty-bound to make themselves helpful to them

"For instance, the inhabitants of a village are under obligation to see that the soldiers returning to their homes in the village after having been discharged before their time, have jobs and look after them until they get work. In this way they can show their gratitude to the soldiers. I should like to see them take enough interest in the discharged soldiers to save them the trouble of finding means of subsistence. In short, there is the Imperial Rescript terminating the war to guide the people whenever they are in doubt as to the way in which they should behave in the new situation which has developed.

"I have a great wish that by reading the Imperial Rescript as often as possible the people will try to get into the frame of mind suitable for the task before them of constructing a new Japan and press forward energetically with the work when once they have plunged into it.

"How will the war be ended? What will be the life of the Japanese people in the days to come? These are questions I hear people asking themselves.

"The Potsdam Declaration is in too abstract terms to provide a basis for solutions to these questions. That the suffering of the Japanese people will be great there is no doubt. The extent to which the people will have to suffer in the years to come is indicated in the Imperial Rescript terminating the war. The people are expected to bear what is hard to bear. It is easy to imagine that the trials we are to go through will be severe beyond measure.

"Much unemployment will occur as a consequence of the changing of the nation's industrial structure from a wartime footing to one of peace. The return of soldiers to their homes after their discharge before their time will be an additional factor in the aggravation of the questions of foodstuffs and unemployment.

"The very fact that the Japanese land is limited is bound to produce a direct influence on the living of the Japanese people as a whole. We shall be left with these questions, irrespective of the nature of the measures the authorities of the army of occupation will adopt. It is possible that there will arise other questions of a nature which may stand in the way of the construction of a new Japan.

"National thought is apt to be disturbed when unexpected conditions arise in a State. One cannot exclude the possibility that the Japanese mind will be in a deplorable state. There is every indication that the construction of a new Japan will be a more arduous task than is imagined by the people. How are we to ride over the coming storm? How are we to act in the days to come? We must grapple with these questions.

"The difficulties with which we shall find ourselves confronted are bound to be formidable. But it depends to some extent upon our attitude whether it will be comparatively easy to overcome them. They will be far less hard if we are united in love. We fought united in love. Why not face the trial and the task of constructing a new Japan in the same spirit in which we fought?

"Whether we shall be successful in constructing a new Japan depends much on the extent to which we will show ourselves helpful to the sufferers from the war disaster. By helping them we shall be ending one of the inequalities which have resulted from the war and which are bound to hamper to an extent the work of creating a new Japan. It is time the people showed practical sympathy toward the sufferers. There will be greater need for them to do so when winter comes. A display of the spirit of mutual help will be a big factor responsible for the solution of the problem of finding houses for those who had their houses burned down.

"In conclusion, I hope the people will manage to preserve their pride as a race. According to the Potsdam Declaration the Japanese land will be in occupation for a certain period. Foreign soldiers will be in sight. To some extent we shall have to come into contact with them. Certainly ours will be a hard lot. But there is no escaping the reality. We must face the facts squarely, and by doing so we can hope for a new Japan."

CHINESE ARMY ENTERS NANKING ON AUGUST 25

Signing Formal Surrender Agreement of Nippon Forces in Capital

The National Government Forces crossed the Yangtze River on August 25 and entered Nanking. A formal surrender agreement of the Japanese Forces will be signed in Nanking, the Headquarters of the Chinese Army announced on the night of August 25, a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated the same day reported, quoting a Chungking report.

Kwangchow Headquarters Formed

The Japanese Expeditionary Forces in South China issued a proclamation on August 23 that on this day a General Defense Headquarters of the Kwangchow Advance Forces of the Chinese Central Army has been set up in Kwangchow city, which will work for the maintenance of law and order in Kwangchow and its vicinity with the Japanese Army cooperation, according to a Domei dispatch from Kwangtung on August 25.

Lieut. General Nemoto Chosen

With the appointment of General Sadamu Shimomura, Commander-in-Chief of the North China Army Forces to the post of War Minister, Lieutenant General Hiroshi Nemoto has been installed as successor, according to an announcement made by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China at 3 p.m. on August 24, according to a Domei dispatch from Peking on August 25.

To See Chiang Kai-shek

General Hsiung Ping, who was appointed the new Mayor of Peking, left Sian for Chungking by air to confer with General Chiang Kai-shek on various important matters, according to a Domei dispatch from Peking quoting a report from the Central News Agency.

Instructions Issued To Public Regarding U.S. Patrol Planes

From early Saturday morning, Allied patrol planes have been flying over the metropolis and various parts of the mainland. The Liaison Office for the Disposal of Matters Pertaining to the Terminatoin of the War requests the general populace for their cooperation in reporting to the nearest police station or gendarmerie any American planes which, through engine trouble, may be forced to make emergency landings and to offer assistance to the planes and relief to the crew.

U.S. COMMENTS CONTINUE ON JAPANESE SURRENDER

Potsdam Declaration Must Be Vigorously Enforced, Kansas City Star Declares

From day to day American newspapers are publishing editorials on the surrender of Japan which are held to reflect accurately the sentiment of the American people toward Japan, according to a Domei Lisbon dispatch of August 22.

Some of the principal editorials that appeared on August 22 are given below.

The editorial of the Kansas City Star said: "The Japanese mainland had not been invaded by the Allied forces and the Japanese forces had yet to suffer a complete defeat, when Japan surrendered. We hold that the thing to be done by the Allies under these circumstances is to make the Japanese people and forces realize fully the fact that they are completely defeated.

"A body of opinion in America is critical of the attitude of the Allied forces in the peace negotiations with Japan. It brands the attitude as lukewarm. This school of thought in effect holds that even if the Allied forces hold the Japanese mainland in guarantee occupation and, destroy the military power of Japan, and bring about a reform in the Japanese political structure, that will not prevent the Japanese military from making themselves felt by degrees. Such fears are natural. But there is the fact that by the conduct of peace negotiation through the Japanese Sovereign we were able to avoid making enormous sacrifices.

"If we have enough resolution and if unity is established among us, we shall be succesful in controlling Japan in the days to come. We think it is safe to say that American opinion generally is appreciative of the course followed by the American Government in dealing with Japan. The American people and Government are under a great obligation vigorously to enforce upon Japan the various clauses of the Potsdam declaration."

The Milwaukee Journal said: The Japanese Foreign Minister, Mamoru Shigemitsu, stated that Japan has been completely defeated, and that the Japanese people have got to face the realities of the situation. This is a statement like nothing that has come out of Japan in recent days. Mr. Shigemitsu warned the Japanese people that if they should fail in the maintenance of order, the Allied forces would resort to strong action. This is a sensible expression. If the radical element in the Japanese population which is in a minority set out to cause trouble, the American forces would at once take steps appropriate to the situation."

The New York Herald Tribune published on August 22 an editorial concerning the guarantee occupation of Japan by the Allied forces, according to a Domei Lisbon dispatch based on an American radio broadcast.

The substance of the Herald Tribune editorial follows:

"The army of guarantee occupation will land on Japanese soil, a powerful strength with complete equipment. The Allied forces are never excluding the possibility of the outbreak of incidents accompanied by bloodshed. Neither is there reason for taking the view that the Japanese authorities are failing to exert themselves in all sincerity toward a peaceful advance.

"Japan's move to have abandoned the project of the descent of American air-borne units at places where war prisoners are under detention and the sort of treatment accorded members of the airborne unit make it clear to us that the Japanese authorities who are leading Japan are endeavoring in all sincereity to prevent further bloodshed. Whether this endeavor will bear fruit is a question of the days to come. Throughout its modern history, Japan has been under control exerted by its armed forces. By the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration, it has got to end the control of it by the armed forces and to abolish altogether the armed forces themselves.

"The war is now definitely at an end. Responsible Japanese are accepting this as a fact. But America needs to be prepared against unexpected events. The period is past during which we had to be concerned about Japanese susceptibilities. If the Japanese people should be skeptical of their ability to maintain order, we would have to maintain order for them. This is the first lesson to be learned from the meaning of the occupation of Japan. A further question, that of dissolving the community and bringing into being a new one, is awaiting the Japanese people.

"The thing which is our best hope in this regard under the circumstances as they exist at the moment is the manner in which the domestic events of Japan are moving and the multiplicity of entirely new forces struggling to [illegible] themselves. The editorial tone of Japan is an endorsement of this reading of the situation. We have yet to be clear whether these editorial expressions are truthful or not. But the fact remains that there is a suggestion that under the great shock produced by defeat, new and creative forces have begun activity with the utmost freedom within the Japanese community. If this new element proves sensible we will make no attempt at interference with its development."

JAPAN ENTRY BY ALLIES IS POSTPONED 48 HOURS

Imperial Headquarters, Gov't. Announces Delay—To Sign Armistice September 2

The schedule for the first entrance of the Allied forces into Japan has been set back by 48 hours, it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters and the Japanese Government at 11 a.m. on Sunday. Exception to the delayed arrival of the Allied forces will be the entrance of the Allied fleet into Sagami Bay, which will take place as scheduled. The first entry of the Allied forces was scheduled to take place from Sunday.

Pact Signing on Sept. 2

The advance of the Allied forces into Japan has been postponed till August 28 on account of a violent storm which is now raging in the neighborhood of the mainland of Japan. General Douglas MacArthur, together with the main force of the Allied army, will proceed to Japan on August 30. The armistice agreement will accordingly be signed in Tokyo Bay on September 2, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated August 25.

Australian Warships Coming

Australian Defense Minister John Beaseley disclosed on Saturday that an Australian fleet would enter Tokyo Bay on the day of the signing of the armistice agreement between the Allies and the Japanese, according to a Canberra dispatch quoted by Domei. The fleet will enter Tokyo Bay through an understanding with General Douglas MacArthur, Commander in Chief of the Allied forces.

The Australian fleet will be composed of the cruisers, Shropshire and Hobart, and two destroyers, Beaseley said, adding that Australian land and air forces would take part in the occupation of Japan on that day but would later join the forces occupying Japan.

Soviet Party Reaches Manila

The Soviet delegation numbering 16, headed by Lieutenant General Kuzma Nikloaevich Derevoyanko, arrived in Manila by air on the morning of August 25. Lieutenant General Derevoyank met General MacArthur to make some arrangements, a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated August 25 reported, quoting a Manila dispatch.

Allied Scribes for Japan

At least 200 Allied newspapermen are ready at American front bases to advance to the Japanese homeland together with the occupation forces, according to a Lisbon August 25 dispatch by Domei quoting reports from American Pacific front bases.

Magazine correspondents, cameramen and radio representatives are included in this group, whose major part is made up by Americans but which also includes Chinese, British, Canadian, Australian, New Zealand and Filipino pressmen. At present they are distributed among Okinawa bases and the American third fleet.

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The Great Hope

As the end comes to the greatest war in the history of mankind, the hope is again being expressed that it will prove to be the last war ever to have plagued the world. The millions who have been killed, crippled, or deprived of their kin, property and happiness should not have been made to suffer in vain, but their sacrifices should be made to result in the realization of a truly better and happier world. The responsibility for preventing any future upheavals, of course, lies to a major degree with the victors. They may think that policing the world with powerful armed forces to enforce the peace will be necessary. But peace is much more than a matter of physical pressure. Essentially, the responsibility of the victors is moral.

Among the vanquished peoples, there must of necessity be some strains of bitterness. The end of active fighting cannot in itself immediately bring about the end of all bitterness. It is true that most of the populations of the vanquished as well as the victorious nations are glad that peace has returned, and they have already begun to prepare actively for work which will be useful for the era of permanent peace which they hope has come. But the bitter atmosphere of the long period of war, intensified by the propaganda and the actual sufferings to which they have been subjected, has been burned deep into the hearts of many of the people. No amount of physical suppression can eliminate this bitterness. Active work for the construction of a better world and a truly magnanimous attitude devoid of galling condescension on the part of the victors are necessary to eliminate the sad bitterness in the hearts of the defeated. The peoples of the defeated nations have given all for victory and failed. They gave their all, suffered hunger, saw death before their eyes without flinching, only because they believed their cause was right. Now in defeat they must not be made to feel that they have been conquered by sheer might alone, if they are to be converted, as they must be, to a willing and wholehearted cooperation in the establishment of a peaceful world.

Wars have always been wasteful and destructive, and the wastefulness and destructiveness have increased with each successive war. Each successive war has been larger in scale than the preceding one and has embraced a larger area and involved larger numbers of men with a consequent increase in suffering. But wars have, in a sense, also served a useful purpose in so far as they have united larger areas of the world and have brought larger numbers of people together.

It was not so many centuries ago that petty barons were fighting each other. In the case of Japan, it was only less than a century ago that the country was divided into hundreds of fiefs, each of whose inhabitants regarded the others as potential enemies. Although speaking the same language and possessing the same general traditions and history, they were still not fully united. The same can be said for the peoples of Europe. It is only comparatively recently that they have been united, to become the states as we know them today, such as France, Italy, and Germany. Even in the United States, it was only some eighty years ago that the great Civil War took place, in which the Americans killed each other with just as great a bitterness as that which prevailed between the warring nations in the war which has just closed.

Wars began as fighting between individuals, and then grew into fighting between small groups, between tribes, between feudal states, between countries, and finally between blocs of nations, as the smaller units were progressively united into the larger. In the war just closed, two great blocs have clashed against each other. But now that war has ended, the time has come for the whole world to unite into one bloc, for the world to become truly one. For the world is one, the common home of all mankind. All men are essentially related to each other. Various customs and differences in physical appearance may make groups of men appear strange to others. But fundamentally they are the same; they have the same perceptibilities, the same emotions, the same instincts. An illustration of this fact is to be found in a country like the United States, where peoples of diverse national origins have come to speak alike, think alike, and act alike. But even in the United States, true unity is obstructed by the existence of some unthinking persons who, persisting in being unduly impressed by the purely physical aspects of race, that is, by physical appearances, fail to realize the essential unity of all mankind.

Among the prime moral responsibilities of the victors, if they are to make enduring the peace which has just begun, is the responsibility of rectifying the idea of racial prejudices. There must be an elimination of racial discrimination. All men may not be created equal, because of differences in environment, wealth and the inherent intelligence of their parents. But all men should be given equal opportunities and equal rights. There obviously must be political and religious freedom and tolerance. To this must be added racial tolerance.

If the peace which is now being ushered in is to be made enduring, the professed ideals of the victors must be put into actual practice, the defeated must strive to contribute actively to the betterment of the whole of mankind, and both must cooperate to make the world in truth one. A peaceful world need not, in fact can not be a world dominated by any one nation which enforces its wishes only, but it must be a world in which each of the states may manifest its individual attributes and contribute actively to the advancement of mankind. The war has finished casting a burden of sorrow upon the defeated. Let that sorrow be dissipated by a great hope for a truly good and better world. And let that hope be warranted.

WAVELL ON WAY TO LONDON

No Departure From Previous Policy To Be Taken At Coming Talks

Viceroy Lord Wavell left for London on Friday for talks with the British Government, it is disclosed in a New Delhi dispatch reaching Lisbon. Political circles believe that the main point on which Wavell will have discussions with the new Labor administration will be whether the Constitutional change should aim at a long-term settlement or whether the reconstructed executive council should be the objective pending final settlement—which was the purpose in view at the time of the last Simla Conference, the report said.

Whatever the speculation there may be as to the outcome of the forthcoming talks, the report added, it can be taken for granted that there can be no departure from the previous policy on two points; namely that no Cripps plan or any other plan will be put into operation without agreement.

Some observers believe that the new Labor administration is likely to take a much quicker action upon the Indian problem than its caretaker and coalition predecessors, but relatively few think that the course of action will vary greatly from that of the coalition government which was a course pledged to the self-determination of India as soon as possible after the finish of the war.

May Aid Rabaul Defenders

Should assurance be given by the Japanese side that the Japanese officers and men at Rabaul will not resort to attack the Allied forces would present the officers and men on the island with supplies by sending two Douglas transport planes from Sydney, a Melbourne broadcast announced on August 22, a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated August 24 reported.

Evatt Ired at Exclusion

Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, declared on August 24 that the Potsdam Declaration was made without consulting Australia and that his country is not represented in the Council of Foreign Ministers, according to a Canberra report of the same date received in Stockholm.

ART IN MONGOLIA

Blending of Chinese and Tibetan Culture Is Noted

By B. E.

II

Beauty was not judged by very sophisticated standards; if the picture was bright and new, if every detail was iconographically correct, the painter was sure to please his customer. For a richer effect, silk or embroidery were sometimes used instead of painting.

But these pictures by Chinese craftsmen were mere decorations, unfit for the magic purposes of esoteric Lamaism. Only those painted under strict observance of sacred rules by Mongol or Tibetan monks, who lived a holy life and conceived the correct form of the god through meditation, could be sacred pictures with miraculous powers. Another monk sat by the artist and meditated, thereby banning the god to be portrayed, so that he would take shape in the picture. The rules which fixed outline and color for each superhuman being had already been laid down in India. The painter could use his imagination only on the background and the small attendant figures.

These painters also observed certain technical rules. Linen was the material commonly used, prepared with chalk and a glue made from fish bladder. This glue is also used in the colors. The surface is polished with the tooth of a wolf or boar. Cow gall gives brilliance to the colors.

Compositions which try to give concrete evidence of an abstract conception consist of a profusion of details, logically and schematically arranged to teach the faithful a lesson. The "Wheel of Life," uniting many scenes in a geometrical composition, gives the painter a chance to vent his imagination on palaces of bliss (almost all of these are in the Chinese style of architecture), the ires and tortures of hell (this theme is so tempting that it often takes up more than the alloted one sixth of the wheel space), and lively and amusing genre scenes with tents, cattle, thieves and sweethearts. Paintings of the "Wheel of Life" are quite common, since they are comprehensible to the layman and embrace most of the basic teachings of Lamaist Buddhism concerning the migration of souls.

Within this limited scope of freedom there are good and bad paintings, crude and delicate, colorful and garish, with individual or conventional details. Their religious purpose overshadows the artistic one to a much greater extent than in any other religious art of the East or West. For any other kind of painting there was no reason or inspiration—not even a place to put it.

A Good Market for Sculpture

What has been said about religious painting also applies to Lamaist sculpture. The iconographic, esoteric rules appear perhaps to be more strict for the latter, as this technique has less room for background details. But it was not necessary for the artist to live a saintly life or observe certain religious practices while shaping a god or demon. Life and divine powers entered the statue with the "intestines," i.e., relics, jewels and holy scriptures, which were ceremoniously sealed into its hollow body. Most of the Lamaist figures on the curio market today have been robbed of their precious contents.

The materials for Mongol sculpture are unbaked clay, bronze, and wood. Figures of the latter material were mostly made in China, since wood is rare in Mongolia. The bronze figures, too, are for the greater part made in China. Workshops in Peking specialize in Lamaist bronzes, mostly in small sizes, which they sell to visiting Mongols. At the beginning of this century, Russian foundries also realized that good profits were to be made in this line. The whole set of bronze statuary covering the walls of the new Maidari Temple in Urga, built in 1911, was, so the Russians said, cast in St. Petersburg. Since all Lamaist figures are mechanical reproductions of a conventional model, Chinese or Russian origin would in no way make any difference in the style. Clay figures were erected in the imperial temples—by itinerant Chinese modelers in the same crude way as in North China.

A Flair for the Dramatic

Bronze is the costliest material, but it is best suited for Lamaist statuary. The exaggerations of posture and movement, which especially characterize the terrible aspects of the gods, demand a firm material which will support extended and contorted limbs, flames, and many attributes, without the danger of dropping or breaking off. Beauty could not very well be expected to grace these horrifying deformations of the human form. Since that was not the intention either only elaborate decorative details, coloring, gilding, or a setting of precious stones could atone to a certain degree for their revolting appearance. It was almost impossible for the artist to show any originality, the same rules which restricted the painter also cramping the sculptor's style.

The sculptor with a flair for the dramatic was the most successful. If he could make his terrible figures convincingly terrifying, if they could make the beholder shudder, they were well done. The benign aspects offered a greater chance to their "portraitist," but again the Tibetan style with the conventional sharp features, long eyes, and rigid or much-curved posture leaves little scope for the imagination. Moreover, many of the Lamaist figures have a multitude of heads and arms; that is another obstacle in the artist's path, which only the greatest are able to overcome. It is one thing to represent a beautiful human shape in a lovely statue, but it requires real skill to convince the beholder that a deity with eleven heads and a thousand arms may still possess a harmonious form. And great artists rarely found their way to Mongolia.

Godmothers Without Gifts

It is unfortunate that the Lamaist style of sculpture originated and flourished at a time when neither India nor China—the two cultures who were godmother to this new child—had a plastic art of any importance. What was left of the sensual grace of Indian sculpture is still found in Nepalese bronzes; but from there to Mongolia is a long way, and the once delicate models were taken over by clumsy hands. China, too, had not had a plastic revival since the art of the T'ang sculptors waned.

Where, then, could the Lamaist image makers turn? It would take a strong and living inspiration to give the spark to this new style, cramped at the outset by an iconography that defied the tender yearnings for beauty. Neither India nor China could give this spark, and it is small wonder that the bulk of Lamaist sculpture is the sad product of uninspired artisans. Only now and then does one find in Mongolia a work, dating perhaps from the Ch'ien-lung period, which betrays a more skillful and loving hand. Some of the slick modern products are not too revolting, and at times even beautiful in a smooth, if empty way. Occasionally we come across a bit of portraiture done by Mongol artists which is most strikingly lifelike.

The sanctity of the earth, which forbade disturbing the ground by digging, may account for the absence of stone figures; for there is workable stone in Mongolia. The Turkic people who lived on the great plains in the time of the T'ang dynasty have left us traces of stone statuary, crude and solid figures standing on guard at the tombs of important people. Time, weather, and wanton destruction have been hard on them, so that it is difficult to say whether similar figures on the site of the old Mongol city Shang-tu in Inner Mongolia were different from them or not. Even in their prime, in the thirteenth century, they must have been quite primitive. To the Mongols of today they are as alien as they seem to us.

Iron Is Nobler than Gold

Outer Mongolia produced no metal for the same superstitious reason that barred their use of stone. By now the Russians will have changed that; but then, the resulting metals will not be used for religious figures.

Bronze and silver were imported. Though the Mongol currency, such as it was, was on the silver standard, and they knew the value of gold, iron has always seemed to them the noblest of metals. Doubtless this preference is a remnant of warrior days, when the metal that made the blade and deadly point was the most important and the most valuable. Native craft still uses iron; e.g., for bridles and stirrups, and the knife everybody carries for use at meals. It is often beautifully decorated with inlay of gold and silver. For the more extensive needs of the image-maker, bronze was the finest metal, unless silver was chosen for statues of small size.

Not many Mongols know the art of metal work, and these work in iron or in silver. Tibetan and Mongol lamas jealously guard the secret of an alloy of pewter, copper, and a bit of silver and gold, used for ritual vessels, which are said to have an especially melodious and lasting tone when struck. On the whole, the work of native artisans does not compare favorably with that of their Chinese colleagues.

Among both parties there was many a scoundrel who feathered his own nest at the expense of the pious donor or jewelry minded beauty. A Mongol silversmith once showed his friends a statuette of Avalokitesvara, fashioned from solid silver. He intended to offer it to a temple, so that he might be cured of his heart trouble. "When I was young," he explained, "I wandered around the country plying my trade. The women came to me with their silver and asked me to turn it into ornaments for their hair and dress. I always mixed a bit of lead into the silver and made quite a nice, steady profit that way. Now the god has punished me with this illness, and I shall give the silver to him, that he may take his curse from me."

(To Be Concluded)

THE VALUE OF MUSIC

Brass Bands Enliven the Morale of the People

By Tsunemitsu Yamaguchi
(From The Shin Budo)

The general public seems to have only a faint idea of what a brass band can achieve by way of enlivening the morale of the people. Everybody knows that a brass band adds to the solemnity of a ceremony and increases morale.

Whoever hears a band feels some unknown sentiment swelling up within his heart. It is this invisible power that constitutes the real worth of a brass band.

We had an experience of performing for a military-dog unit on the front. Every member of this unit had a dog with him. The dogs were evidently suspicious of the strange-looking instruments we carried with us, for they began to bark furiously. So great was the noise made by the dogs that the soldiers proposed that they would take the dogs away. But we suggested to let the dogs alone and our band began to strike a lively air. And lo! As soon as our band consisting of 35 bandmen began a performance, the dogs suddenly stopped roaring. Erecting their ears in a strange manner, every one of the dogs listened attentively to the performance. The whole place became as silent as a grave and all the soldiers showed expressions of ease. When the first piece ended, the soldiers patted their dogs lovingly and some of them kissed their pets. On the other hand, the dogs licked their mouths as if they had eaten something delicious and seemed quite satisfied. A scene entirely different from that prevailed just before the performance was presented. It is often said that dogs like music, but that was the first time that we learned the truth.

Some persons declare that they cannot appreciate music. This is because they attempt to understand the meaning of some pieces played. But this is not the right attitude. Each person receives a different impression from a musical performance and this is rightly so. Such is the essence of music. While the impressions made by music on different persons are varied, it is the essence of music that brings unity among the people.

Several Examples Cited

Some people asked us what kind of work we have been doing on the front so I shall now cite several examples.

It was shortly after the advance of the Imperial forces into the city of Hankow in the early stages of the China Affair. The French Settlement in that city put up a barricade and did not permit the passage of our troops.

It was on the third day of the advance of our forces in that city that we marched to the front of the settlement playing a French march. The music soon drew the French people out of the houses within the settlement. They applauded when our band withdrew after playing several French pieces evidently wanting more.

We also played French airs at the same place on the next day. This time the people within the settlement appeared with Japanese flags in their hands. They invited us to enter the compounds of the settlement. A French consul also came out to welcome us. We played the French music as an international courtesy and the French people appreciated it.

Several days afterwards, a request came from the French side that we participate in a musical performance to be presented by the French musicians in the French Club, and we were ordered by our commander to accept the request. After this participation all the outstanding problems between the French and the Japanese were solved quickly and without hindrance and the French settlement was opened to the Japanese forces.

Shortly after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia our forces made their entry into the Foreign Settlement in Shanghai with a military band at their head. The enemy, upon hearing the band, took away all the barricades they had placed against our forces and welcomed us.

Street Performances Staged

From the next day we made a series of performances in the streets of Shanghai on a motor truck. At first, the Chinese people kept themselves at distance in fear of some ominious act but as we continued to play popular Chinese music, they drew themselves closer and closer towards us and we were soon surrounded by them. Here prevailed a peaceful atmosphere with the Chinese listening intently to our performances. At times we played music on congested street corners where there was every possibility of some Chungking terrorist throwing a hand-grenade against us. But not once was any outrage committed against our band. We believe this is because of the benign influence of band music.

I recall another incident on the front. When we reached a certain place, there was not a single Chinese in sight, for all of them had hidden themselves behind the nearby mountain. Then we began a performance for a few of our men who were stationed there. We saw then, several Chinese children peeping at us from behind the mountain. One of our soldiers waved his hand at them. They came out smiling. Then our soldiers dispatched one of them to tell the villagers to come out and hear some Chinese music and we continued our performance. Soon the Chinese began to come down from the mountain in increasing numbers. We wished to stop our performance at the end of an hour, but the Chinese continued to come down from their place of voluntary refuge so that we had to keep on for more than two hours. When the music ended, the whole Chinese community had become completely acquainted with the Japanese troops, and when our interpreter told the crowd that the village would be garrisoned by the Japanese troops so that the inhabitants would be able to carry on their daily occupation in peace, the Chinese shouted with joy.

Again, at another occasion soon after the entry of a Japanese army into a Chinese hamlet, we were ordered to play before a number of Chinese inhabitants who were placed under the protection of the Japanese troops. After the performance which was a great success, the Chinese villagers offered us a meal. While we were enjoying the food some one found a hand-grenade left in one corner of the hall where the band had played. It was later disclosed that the weapon had been left by a Chungking terrorist who intended to throw it at the Japanese but, upon hearing the music, lost his fighting spirit and ran away.

The activities of brass bands are not limited to the war front. We have seen a similar effect of music in our production front. Once our band went to a certain coal pit in Fukushima Prefecture in order to encourage the coal miners there to increase their production. We played to the miners just before they entered the pits. The audience was so greatly stimulated by our performance that their production on that day showed a 20 per cent increase over that of ordinary days, to the amazement of the officials of the mining company.

RACIAL AFFINITY IN THE PACIFIC

Common Ties Emerge As Permanent Reality

(By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

II

Polynesia is the most advanced among all the Pacific insular groups. Contradictory opinions are current regarding the original home of the Polynesians. One version is that they came from Halmahera and the other is that they are the aborigines of the southern Philippines. Inasmuch as there is a resemblance between the cultures of Polynesia and Indonesia, it may be said that the Polynesians originally came from somewhere near Indonesia. In the past, all the three southern Pacific migration routes played no small part in the propagation of Pacific culture, and now that they are in the limelight, it seems that their importance will all the more be recognized in the near future. The Pacific islands seem destined to undergo an epochal transformation.

In the northern Pacific, there are two principal racial migration routes, one going northward and the other southward. The former virtually links the Asiatic and American continents via the Bering Strait, a narrow strip of water. Cape Deshnef on the Chukchi peninsula faces Cape Prince of Wales in Alaska across the Bering Strait. The latter extends east from the southern extremity of Kamchatka to Cape Alaska through the Aleutian Islands. The littoral races of the Bering Sea region have a common culture peculiar to the locality, a thorough examination of which makes it obvious that racial and cultural migrations have been going on from Asia into America since the dim past. Scholars are not unanimous in their views as to what race the American aborigines are akin to. Hrdlicka, for instance, though admitting the originality of the American aborigines, thinks that they have close affinity with the races of southern Asia or eastern Asia.

Almost all the ethnologists interested in North America appear to suggest that the American Indians must have come over to the American continet as a full-grown race or races via the Bering Sea from Asia. F. Graebner and W. Foy point out that there was a cultural migration from the southern Pacific to South America, though in a much later age, compared with the early cultural exodus from Asia into North America across the Bering Sea. The conclusion that can be drawn from these views is that cultural migrations had taken place at an early time from northeastern Asia to North America via the Bering Sea, and that subsequently southwestern Asiatic culture travelled into South America across the southern Pacific. Of course, it must not be forgotten that previous to such cultural infiltrations the American continent had developed its own culture, though in a primitive form. At the same time, the point that must be borne in mind is that, with the introduction of Asiatic culture, the American continent got rid of its earlier primitivism. Hence, it must be admitted that it is Asia which kindled the light of civilization in America, in spite of the fact that the Western pioneers centuries later began to implant Occidental civilization to make it what it is today.

Used for Hunting

The most noteworthy relics of Pacific culture are rope-attached arrows, spears and darts. Particularly interesting are the darts which can be taken as primitive harpoons. All these weapons were used for catching big game and fish, as well as for waging war, and they are commonly known as primitive missile weapons. Not only throughout the Pacific from north to south and east to west, but also in the Malay archipelago, Borneo, Celebes and the Andaman Islands the missile weapons were used extensively and are still being used restrictively. They made a unique development in the Bering area and formed the salient feature of the early Pacific culture which was interchanged among the races inhabiting the Pacific zone. As a natural process, the missile weapons came to be adopted by the Ainus of Hokkaido and the people of Japan proper. There are evidences that dart-throwing was introduced into the southern Pacific from Japan. There is no disputing that the missile weapons originated in different parts of the world quite independently. But as these weapons were beyond doubt introduced into North America from the Bering area, they certainly cast an additional ray on the infiltration of northeastern Asiatic culture into that region.

Because of the past racial migrations, the peoples of the Pacific basin and the continent of East Asia have developed inseparable ethnological and cultural relations which are prompting them to cherish a common outlook, irrespective of comparative differences in intelligence and creative faculty. The swift upsurgence of new conditions in this section of the Orient has been greatly aided by the traditional racial and cultural relationships. Caught in the web of an unprecedented war, the Pacific islanders and the peoples of greater East Asia have become renewedly conscious of reasserting their own way of life as an attempt to recapture their rightful status in the family of nations and races.

(End)

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